GUNTON DIVORCE ATTACKED.

WIFE NO. 1 SEEKS SEPARATION.

AND DAMAGES, TOO. The Damages She Wants From Rebecca Lowe

Cunton for Allenation-First Wife Founding Magazine Service Held Good

Justice Gildersleeve in Special Term; Part I., of the Supreme Court decided yesterlay that the summonses in the suits brought by Mrs. Amelia R. Gunton against Prof. George Gunton and his wife Rebecca Lowe Sunton were served legally when they were thrown into an automobile in which the Guntons and a woman friend were riding. The papers landed in the lap of the woman friend.

The summonses are in two suits, one for a legal separation from Prof. Gunton, brought by Mrs. Amelia Gunton, who contends that a divorce he obtained from er in South Dakota in 1903 is invalid, and that his subsequent marriage to Mrs. Rebecca Lowe is therefore void, and the other for damages from Rebecca Lowe Gunton for alienating the affections of Prof. Gunton.

The lawyers on both sides of the cases yesterday continued their policy of silence. Ex-Justice Hatch, of Parker, Hatch and Sheehan, counsel for Mrs. Amelia Gunton. declined absolutely to be interviewed about the matter. Mr. Lauterbach, for the other side, asserted that he knew nothing of the particulars involved in the suits. He said that, as Justice Gildersleeve had decided that the summonses were legal, he presumed that he had had instructions to fight them to the end. Further than that he was unwilling to talk.

. Amelia Gunton is living in this city and has many friends who sympathize with Ler. Through them more information as to her side of the case was obtained. Mrs. Amelia Gunton declares that she was never served with any papers in the South Dakota divorce suit and that in no way did the South Dakota courts exercise jurisdiction over her,

The first Mrs. Gunton is white haired and more than 70 years old. Prof. Gunton is her junior by fifteen years or so. She was a widow with two children when she L. I., on November 5, 1887. She had been always a student of economic questions and was a member of a coterie that wrestled with deep problems of government. One of the set was writing an important book, out died before it was finished. It was decided that Gunton; who was then a truggling young writer on economics and labor matters; was the one to comlete the book. Mrs. Amelia Gunton was familiar with all the details of the work. and, her friends assert; she went so far as o lay out a course of reading for Gunton o fit him for his new task. They colaborated on the work and were thrown nuch together. Finally, although she was much older; the widow consented to

ecome Mrs. Gunton. The couple soon moved to New York. all her energies to helping her husband. ago. I just heard of it to-day. She assisted him in his studies and writing and in establishing the Social Economist, nder which name his magazine first appeared, later becoming Gunton's Magazine. She interested herself in the business management, and her friends say that through her efforts money was raised to put it on a ind financial basis.

ations are described as having been peruliarly happy. Prof. Gunton dedicated one of his books to his wife and said that withit her help he could not have written it.

o the presidency of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. She was desirous of making the Los Angeles convention in 1902 a signal success. She came to New York, had luncheon with the Guntons and Prof. Gunton agreed to go to Los Angeles and make a speech. He and Mrs. Amelia Gunton made the journey together. To Mrs. Lowe's delight, the professor's speech was one of the features of the convention.

After the convention Mrs. Lowe came to New York to spend some time. She took apartments at an expensive hotel in the neighborhood of Thirty-third street and practically held court there. Prof. Gunton was a frequent visitor. The first Mrs. Gunton's friends say that these visits excited comment from Mrs. Lowe's friends, who protested. Mrs. Lowe, however, according to the former wife's friends, asserted that she could see no reason for any

It is asserted that soon Mrs. Amelia Gunton learned of these visits and she, too, protested. Finally Mrs. Gunton went to see Mrs. Lowe herself. It is said that there was something of a scene, which was followed on June 10, 1903, by a break between Prof. Gunton and his wife. As her friends put it, she declined to be put out. It is understood that Prof. Gunton then left her, saying she would never see him again.

Mrs. Gunton's friends declare that he then went to South Dakota and established A technical legal residence, although they assert that he spent most of his time in this city. He obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Gunton, however, says that she never was served with any papers in the case. After the divorce was obtained Prof. Gunton continued to contribute to his wife's support. Then came the news of his marriage to Mrs.

Lowe on February 14, 1904. A short time after the marriage to Mrs. Lowe, it is charged, Gunton's allowance to his first wife ceased, and since then she has been pressed for means and practically dependent upon others.

It is said that a photograph is filed in each of the suits. In the separation suit there is one of Prof. Gunton and in the alienation suit there is one of Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton. Attached to the papers is an affidavit from Mrs. Charles Denison, who succeeded Mrs. Lowe as president of the federated women's clubs, identifying the photographs as those of Prof. Gunton

In dismissing, with costs, the motion to bave the service of the summonses set aside

"It is very clear to my mind, from a care-

Justice Gildersleeve said: ful reading of all the affidavits, that the process server was guilty of no impropriety in attempting to make the service, and what

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da. also Alken and Augusta, leaves New Avia increasing knowledge of the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing to their results for health through vareless prepared food, containing to their results for health through vareless prepared food, containing to the usual course of the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing to the usual course of the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing to the usual course of the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing to the usual course of the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing to the usual course of the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing to the usual course of the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing to the usual course of the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing to the usual course of the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing to the usual course of the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the danger to health through vareless prepared food, containing the THE SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED White outlings. Get full information from 1. 5. Thweatt, E. P. A., 1185 or 271 Broadway, New York. Decrit

he did constituted a good and valid service under the circumstances."

What move will now be made the lawyers in the case would not discuss. It was agreed by all who were conversant with the facts that Mrs. Lowe entered into the marriage with Prof. Gunton in good faith.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 12. - Prof. George Gunton landed in Fall River from England Helped Him in His Writings and in in the early '70s and worked for a time as a weaver in the cotton mills, running a barber shop in the evenings as a side line. He took an active part in the great textile strike of 1876.

Gunton was then blacklisted by the mills and turned his attention to the newspaper business, becoming associated with the management and subsequently getting control of the Labor Standard, a weekly publica- | Castro no longer and will soon break off

About this time Mrs. Gunton, a wife he had brought from England, left Fall River and never returned, although she was heard of as being in England later. This followed the filing of a libel for divorce by the husband, which led to a newspaper controversy with a well known English resident, now dead, and holding of the latter for the Superior Court on a charge of criminal libel. The Grand Jury failed to find an indictment, nowever, and that was the last heard of it. Shortly afterward Mr. Gunton took up his permanent home in New York.

CALLS SING SING HIS HOME. Shellman, Guilty of Forgery, Says That He's Glad to Go Back.

"Well, I'm going to my only real home," said Henry L. Shellman yesterday when Judge Cowing in General Sessions sentenced him to five years in Sing Sing. that the cases would be carried on and Shellman, who has been in prison before, pleaded guilty to forgery.

"So you call Sing Sing your home," said Judge Cowing.

"Yes, sir, I do," said Shellman; "and I am glad to go back there. When I was there before I behaved like a man. I tried to earn my commutation when I was there before, and I did it. I wanted to get back to my home and see my wife. When I left prison the keepers shook hands with me and they said they would never see me again. I thought so, too.

"I went to my home. I saw my wife. There was another man there. He was living with her. They had a baby-a baby I had never seen before. She laughed at me. married Prof. Gunton at Garden City, I begged her to return to me. She called me a convict. I left her. Let me go back to Sing Sing. I was happy there.

"Yours is a sad case," said Judge Cowing, but on the evidence I will have to send you away again."

"I know it and I'm glad of it," said Shellman. "I thank you. I'll be happier there; and remember that I owe the prison twentytwo months on my last sentence."

VOLUNTEER PRISONER.

Larkin Digs Up Six Year Old Indictment Against Himself-Incident of Will Case.

While lawyers were pleading for their clients and prisoners were being sent to Sing Sing a man walked into Judge Cowing's court in General Sessions yesterday. "I understand I have been indicted." he said. "It must have been a long time

The man's announcement stopped the proceedings. He was Michael Larkin of 333 West Twenty-third street, and he understood that there was an indictment for larceny against him.

The clerks shook their heads. They couldn't find any recent indictment. Finally, of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt | tion of the law could be substantiated. after going over a lot of ancient documents. They entertained at their residence in they found that on November 2, 1899, he West Seventy-eighth street, and their re- had been indicted for largeny. It was President Castro very plainly that it will charged that he failed to turn over to his brother, who succeeded him as executor in a will case, some \$584.

"This indictment is pretty old," said Trouble did not loom up until after the Judge Cowing. "I guess there aren't election of Mrs. Rebecca Lowe of Atlanta many here who know the particulars of the concession of the company concerning this case. But I'll hold you in \$1,000 bail." Larkin had a bondsman and he walked out. He said that he had been a wanderer and he never heard that there was a charge pending against him.

RAILED BY PETER DE LACY. Four Men Picked From 200 in Raid at Frank Felton's Old Headquarters.

Detectives from the staff of Inspector Schmittberger made a poolroom raid at 128 West Thirty-sixth street yesterday afternoon. It was at this address that Frank Felton once ran a gambling house. The raiders assailed the basement and

front doors of the house simultaneously. Rushing into the place, they found 200 men in a state of panic. Nearly all made a dash for the door. It was necessary for the police to draw their revolvers before the crowd could be persuaded to stand

Finally four men were picked out and the others allowed to go after giving names and addresses. Of the four arrested, Thomas Collins, who said he lived at the Hotel Lincoln, was charged with being the proprietor of the place; Frank Callinan, John Jones and Peter Duffy were locked up as employees.

The raid attracted a crowd, as the house is but a short distance from Broadway. When | pany's concession from the Venezuelan the detectives came out with the four prisoners the street in front of the house was

The four hadn't been in cells very long before they were released on bail accepted by Magistrate Moss. The bonds, \$1,000 each, were put up by Mr. Peter De Lacy of 19 West Seventy-first street.

GREENE-GAYNOR PLEA DENIED. Judge Speer Decides That They Must Stand Trial as Indicted.

to-day denied the pleas in abatement of Greene and Gaynor against indictment France, accompanied by veiled threats. No. 371, charging them with conspiracy This was months ago, but France has taken

The court also overruled the denurrers to indictment 371.

Judge Speer said the grounds of demurrer were not new in the trial, that they had been heretofore carefully argued and considered and decided in the case of the United states agains. Greens and Gaynor four years aga.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR CASTRO

The

FRANCE TO BREAK OFF RELA-TIONS WITH VENEZUELA.

Has Warships Near By in Case of Need-Our Government, Also Tired of Evasion, Decides to Press Two Pending Claims

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The seriousness of the situation with regard to the relations between Venezuela and the United States, and also between Venezuela and France, is increasing with great rapidity. It is understood here that France has decided at last to deal with President diplomatic relations with Venezuela by withdrawing the French diplomatic mission at Caracas.

In the meantime Mr. Russell, the American Minister at Caracas, has been instructed to take up the Critchfield asphalt claim, which has lain dormant for some months, and push it with the Venezuelan Government, making every effort to secure a quick settlement.

On top of these facts, which became known to-day, news was received at the State Department late this afternoon that cable communication with Venezuela had been severed. Whether there is any significance in this cannot be determined.

When the allied fleets consisting of war ships from Great Britain, Germany and Italy bombarded ports of Venezeula four years ago Castro interrupted cable communication. He is now, by virtue of his action of last fall, when he annulled the concession of the French Cable Company, n control of the cables, and it is quite likely that the interruption is due to some action on the part of the Venezuelan Executive.

Since the middle of last September President Castro has temporized with France. He has refused to deal with M. Taigny, the French Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, and the negotiations between France and Venezuela so far have been toward seeking an adjustment of the difficulty between M. Taigny and President Castro. The latter, however, has shown no disposition to meet the French view, although two weeks ago it was thought that he had accepted the demands of France by withdrawing the note, written on September 15 last, in which he broke with the French Government. While he withdrew the note, President Castro did not actually agree to the French demands, for he did not resume his relations with M. Taigny. France has refused to supplant M. Taigny in the interim and

the regular French Minister to Caracas. As the matter now stands France proposes to take a hand at breaking off diplomatic relations. What this will lead to is between nations, especially when one is a Power, the results are serious.

Mr. Russell will look after French inthe others connected with the French Legation at Caracas are gone. Mr. Russell was active on behalf of France during the recent troubles, and, under instructions from the secure an adjustment of the difficulties.

the "snap of the jaw" manner with which ciencies. The penalty for this offence is Judge Calhoun, who investigated the claim | been found where a charge of direct violaseem that the United States will soon show not tolerate further delays, evasion or diplomatic sidestepping.

The Critchfield claim amounts to about \$600,000, and is due to what the claimants maintain was the broken agreement of taxes. When the company was formed it received the right to construct a railway line from its asphalt beds to a Venezuelan port. There were to be no taxes, but a vear ago President Castro inflicted such heavy taxes and duties that the company was forced to abandon its work in Venezuela. Mr. Russell has been instructed to lay the claim before the Venezuelan Government.

When the report of Judge W. J. Calhour, which has been suddenly called for by the State Department, is in there will undoubtedly be instructions to Mr. Russell to demand a settlement of the New York and Bermudez case. The status of that difficulty is that the concession of the company has been annulled, and Castro is in control and is supposed to be selling the asphalt from the lakes formerly under the control of the company. It has been reported that President Castro had a plan to sell the asphalt lakes to the highest bidder. The State Department was moved to take up the Bermudez case again by the failure of negotiations for a settlement between officers of the company and President Castro which were carried on in Caracas.

The difficulty between France and Venezuela concerns the French Cable Com-Government, Two years ago Castro started | Hearst members. proceedings in the courts of Venezuela to annul the concession on the ground that the company had not fulfilled its contract concerning certain cable lines and improvements. Finally, as in the matter of the Bermudez asphalt case, the courts cancelled

the concession. M. Taigny, Charge d'Affaires for France took the matter up. The matter dragged, ment. Then President Castro wrote a note to the French Government refusing to SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 12.-Judge Speer | have anything more to do with M. Taigny. There was an immediate protest from

the Commuter. It means that purpose of the following the first and the extraction as amply authorized by the treaty; that personant severe extracted for alleger prisones were extracted for alleger prisones were extracted for alleger and the matter should not be taken an afront to France. The Government and Burty-rised distraction as anyly authorized by the treaty; that personant statement to secure their constitutions in the matter should not be taken and anylong of the present indictinent is adequate to secure their constitutions in the matter should not be taken and any of the present indictinent in a far and male and make a finance of the present indictinent in a far and male and make a finance of the present indictinent in a finance of the present indictinent in a far and male and make a finance of the present indictinent in a fin

TALK ABOUT ODELL'S SUCCESSOR. Gov. Higgins in Town With Franchot

Meets Fassett Here.

Gov. Higgins came down from Albany yesterday to review the Seventh Regi-ment. N. V. V. Franchot accompanied him. Gov. Higgins refused to answer any inquiries bearing upon political mat ters. To all questions about legislation his one reply was that the executive and -Cable to Venezuela Interrupted, legislative branches of the State government were separate and that he had no opinion to give as to what might be the outcome of the session of the Legislature. He will return to Albany this morning. J. Sloat Fassett arrived early in town

from Washington in the evening and put up at the Albemarle, where Gov. Higgins was stopping. He had a long talk with the Governor and Mr. Franchot. One of the three, who asked that he should not be directly quoted, said that the principal subject which had been discussed was the situation in the State with regard to the chairmanship of the Republican State committee. "It was, however," he said, "just a desul-

tory sort of a talk. From what I could learn there is no intention for the moment on the part of the members of the committee to force matters, but if my advice was followed Odell would not remain longer at the head of the committee. The best time for cutting grass, you know, is when the grass is ripe for cutting."

D., L. & W. STRIKE CRISIS. Lackawanna Firemen Fail to Reach a Conclusion After All Day Session.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 12 .- At 10 o'clock to-night the grievance committee of Lackawanna firemen adjourned for the day after being in continuous session since 10 A. M.

It was stated by one of the members that the committee will not again call on General Superintendent Clark, but is debating whether to accept present conditions or to

They have been unable to agree; but were told to-night by Vice-Grand Master Wilson that they must reach a conclusion by 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Seven hundred firemen are concerned and they claim to be backed by a reserve fund of \$500,000.

MAY INVESTIGATE TAFT PARTY. Appropriations for Expenses of Army Officers Held Up by Chairman Tawney.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The Taft expedition to the Philippines may be made the subject of inquiry by Congress. Dehas steadfastly refrained from returning ficiency appropriations covering the expenses of a number of army officers who accompanied Mr. Taft on his Far Eastern journey have been held up by Chairman Tawney of the House Committee on Approa matter of conjecture, but in ordinary priations. Mr. Tawney has asked the Decircumstances when such things happen partment for more light on these deficiencies. It is possible that the committee may make a little investigation of its own into the trip of the Taft party, especially terests in Venezuela when M. Taigny and into expenses incurred in taking army

officers to the Philippines. Chairman Tawney is becoming very unpopular in the departments. As "the watchdog of the Treasury" he is carefully State Department, he has endeavored to scanning the deficiency estimates, so called, and has turned down a number of items The State Department's action in taking on the ground that the expenses incurred up the Critchfield claim, together with are a violation of the law prohibiting defiit is proposed to deal with the report of removal from office, but no case has yet

OHIO'S GOVERNOR VERY ILL. Has Been Confined to Bed Since His Inaugu-

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12 .- Despite official condition of Gov. Pattison is serious. The by the Legislature is, it was said, necessary Governor retired to his home after his in- to make it lawful. auguration on Monday and has not since been out, and it was announced to-day by his private secretary, Lewis B. Houck, that

Mr. Pattison became sick shortly after his election in November. The strain of a all parts of the State broke his health, and

he has not yet recovered. Florida made him worse, and he returned malaria in addition to a general breaking | \$50.

down of the system. When Mr. Pattison wrote his inaugural address he was ill, and as a result, it is said, Instruction Will Go On All the Same his address was not so comprehensive as it would have been under more favorable

HEARST PROTESTS RECEIVED. Aldermanie Committee Will Hear Con-

tests for Six Seats in the Board. The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Board of Aldermen voted vesterday to receive the Hearst protest against

and finally M. Taigny demanded a settle- Thirteenth, Forty-second and Twenty-

prepared to call witnesses and to bring in the ballot boxes to prove these charges. The committee decided that the charges should be served on Mr. McGowan and the Aldermen affected, in order to give them a chance to file answers before the next hear-

INSURANCE TESTIMONY ON SALE

AT \$150 A SET, BUT ARMSTRONG COMMITTEE CAN'T GET IT.

State Printers Sublet Contract to & Company Which is Charged With Delaying Matters in Order to Reap Fat Profits on the Side-Copyright Worthless?

The Armstrong insurance committee is having all sorts of trouble in getting the testimony taken before it printed and delivered. The committee awarded the contract for the printing of the testimony to the Brandow Company, the State printers. That company assigned or transferred the contract to the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company of this city.

According to members of the Armstrong committee, the elder Hallenbeck was elected treasurer of the Brandow Company soon after the contract was awarded. Under the terms of the contract the State was to pay for the composition at something like 40 cents a page, with an extra allowance for stitching and binding. The understanding was that the State printer was to deliver the volumes as fast as the testimony was set up and bound and not wait for the conclusion of the inquiry.

Several weeks ago members of the committee learned that subscriptions for the official testimony were being solicited by the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company at \$15 a volume. This was putting a price of \$150 on the complete testimony and three volumes of exhibits.

The Armstrong committee had in the meantime received only one volume of the testimony and wanted to know what was the matter. The committee wasn't able to get much satisfaction from the printers, although members who visited the printing house declared that a good deal of the testimony was in type and made up in forms. Demands on the printing company for

quicker delivery failed to net the committee anything, and Senator Armstrong decided to do something to prevent the Wynkoop company from selling the testimony. He had the entire evidence copyrighted although he was advised that it was doubtful whether this would be effective, as the testimony taken in a legislative inquiry is generally regarded as public property. Senator Armstrong did not take this action, though, until after he had had State experts figure on the profit which the printing firm would make on the books. The experts reported that, the State paying for the composition, the work on the volumes would cost the printing firm about 40 cents each, or \$4 a set. For this expenditure the firm was expecting to re-

ceive \$150. The members of the committee were boiling mad over this. They did not hesitate to say that they believed the company was holding back the committee's books, so that the distribution of the volumes by the State would not interfere with the company's private sales. The company, it is understood, took the stand that they were turning the books out as fast as they were able

Affairs between the printing house and the committee finally became so strained that Senator Armstrong appeared before differences, and it is now believed that one of the Committee on Printing in the | nothing can forestall the proposed German Legislature and reported the affair. The Armstrong committee is, however, still imports into Germany on March 1. struggling along with its one lone volume of the testimony.

committee nor any other committee of the Legislature, unless expressly authorized, has the power to order printed volumes of the testimony taken before it. Although committees of the Legislature have done denials, it was learned to-night that the this from time immemorable a resolution

The way things stand now the committee doesn't know when it will get the complete testimony. It wanted the testimony in time to distribute among members of the Legislature before its report was made

or any legislation proposed. It is hardly likely, though, that the printers strenuous campaign such as he waged in who have the State contract will be able to keep the price to outsiders up to \$150, for the Law Reporting Company, which He went South in the hope that his health | reported the committee's proceedings stenwould be restored, but a few days spent in ographically, has sent out notice that it will supply the testimony, together with time of peace, and that no forced march in home and went to bed. He is suffering from | the Hendricks report on the Equitable, for

PISTOL SQUAD ABOLISHED.

-Police Sentries at Hiegal Resorts. Commissioner Bingham announced the abolition of another detail or special squad yesterday. This time it is the pistol squad which goes. Under Commissioner McAdoo, the squad was composed of from five to a lozen men, with headquarters at 300 Mulberry street. Practice was held in the old Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. The men hereafter will report at Headquarters at the school of instruction, and those who are

terday to receive the Hearst protest against the seating of President McGowan. The Republican members did not attend and there was only the vote of Alderman Doull, the Tammany member, against the five Hearst members.

In all Mr. Shearn presented six protests. In addition to the protest of Mr. Stokes against Mr. McGowan, these protests were made; H. L. Slattery against John T. McCall, Joseph Weil against Philip Harnishfeger, Patrick A. Burke' against J. J. Callahan, Michael Redmond against Arthur H. Murphy and E. J. Sweeney against Charles Hahn. These cover the Thirtieth, Thirty-ninth, Thirteenth, Forty-second and Twenty-second Aldermanic diatricts.

The Hearst lawyers said that they were prepared to call witnesses and to bring in

in the discretion of the captains, as they and the inspectors will be held entirely responsible for conditions in their precincts.

UNINTENDED STAGE TUMBLES.

SHAW TO REMAIN IN CABINET.

The President Asked Him to Stay Until March 4, 1907, and He Agreed to Do So.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-At the regular meeting of the Cabinet to-day the President asked Secretary Shaw to remain at the head of the Treasury Department until March 4, 1907, and Mr. Shaw agreed to do so. More than a year ago Mr. Shaw let it be known that he expected to retire from the Cabinet in February of this year, exactly four years after his appointment by President Roosevelt to succeed Lyman J. Gage. The President did not understand that this was the Secretary's intention until some casual reference was made to it a few weeks ago, and then be lost no time in urging the Secretary to remain in the Cabinet until the end of the present session of Congress, and as much longer as he would consent to do so. Mr. Shaw expressed his thanks and agreed to remain until Congress adjourned.

Secretary Shaw's name has been mentioned several times in connection with the Presidency of large financial institutions in New York, and once in connection with the rumored organization of a big trust company in Denison, Ia., his home town. The Secretary openly ridiculed the Denison rumor, and led his friends to believe that there was nothing in the other stories.

ENGLISH LIBERALS SCORE. Gain a Seat in First Day's Voting in the

General Election. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 12.—The first contest in the general election for members of the new House of Commons resulted to-day in a Liberal gain, Ipswich returning by large majorities two Liberals instead of a Liberal and Conservative. The electorate is considerably increased under the new register.

In addition to Ipswich, three Liberals and a Unionist free trader were returned without opposition in the constituencies they have hitherto represented.

WOMAN HEADS NATIONAL BANK. Directors Elect Her President as a Recognition of Her Ability.

LA GRANGE, IND., Jan. 12.-Miss Katherine Williams of Lima, Ind., is the only woman president of a national bank in this State. She was elected by the directors of the La Grange National Bank yesterday. On the death of her father she succeeded him as vice-president in the bank, founded thirty years ago by Solomon Rose, lately deceased. The directors realized her business capacity in handling the large family estate, and elected her in preference to Leon Rose, son of the late president. She is forty years old, good looking, and a leader in woman's social and club work.

TARIFF WAR WITH GERMANY. State Department About Gives Up Hope of Reaching an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.- The State Department has about given up hope of reaching an agreement with Germany on the tariff action of putting the new scale on American

of the testimony.

The printing house, it was said last night, the action of the Government at Berlin for of what might happen, he cites the plan a modification of the customs regulations at American ports. One of the complaints have a coaling station. This was proof Germany has been concerning the strict regulations which have been enforced in the executive who preceded Morales. The

ARTILLERY BREAKS RECORD. U. S. Field Battery Covers 1,100 Miles

in Fifty-five Days. FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 12.-The field battery, U. S. Artillery, commanded by Capt. G. W. Gatchell, entered Fort Sam Houston to-day, having broken the world's record for a long distance practice march. It covered the 1,100 miles from Fort Riley

to Fort Sam Houston in fifty-five days. It is asserted that it is by far the longest practice march ever made by artillery in time of war, except Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, compares with it in distance.

The men were a sorry set when they arrived. Their clothing was in tatters and so covered with mud that the color could not be distinguished. The men are haggard and lean and the horses resemble skeletons. The battery encountered severe rains and floods, and a blizzard swept down upon them last Monday.

The battery lost one man, private Arthur Mall, during the march. He died in the hospital at Austin from malaria due to exposure and hardship.

The march was made to test the endurance of the troops and to ascertain the nourishing properties of certain condensed foods supplied as rations.

RECEIVER FOR EMPIRE LIFE. Proceedings for Dissolution Begun-2,200

In view of the small amount of the com-

Warren Leslie has been named as referee, and all persons interested are directed to appear and show cause by April 16 why there should not be a dissolution. The application was made by a majority of the board of directors, who say that because of the unsettled conditions in the insurance busi-

MORALES SENT INTO EXILE.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT TAKES HIM FROM SANTO DOMINGO.

Former President Had Sought Refuge at the American Consulate-His Leg Broken During the Recent Fighting-Going to Porto Rico-Peace Now Likely.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Jan. 12 .- Carlos F. Morales, the runaway President of Santo Domingo, sought refuge last night at the United States Legation in this city, wounded and bearing other evidences of the misfortunes which have pursued him since he fled from the capital three weeks ago.

Morales was brought to the Legation under cover of darkness at 10 o'clock last night. He was helpless, one of his legs having been broken during his sojourn in the mountains west of the city. He appealed to United States Minister Thomas C. Dawson for a guarantee of safety.

To-day Gen. Morales embarked on the United States gunboat Dubuque, which will convey him to San Juan, Porto Rico. Acting President Caceres acted in a very generous manner in allowing him to leave he country.

Morales's exile is taken as marking the collapse of opposition to the administration of the Cabinet and of Ramon Caceres; the acting President of the republic; and altogether the political situation seems more encouraging.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- In official circles here it is firmly believed that all the troubles in Santo Domingo are now over. The Jimenistas, the party with which Morales threw in his lot, has been badly defeated, and it is not likely that the party can go any further with the revolutionary movement it started in December.

Senor Joubert, the Dominican Minister here, said to-night that he believed there will be no more serious trouble in Santo Domingo unless it be in the Monte Crist! district, where the revolutionists are still strong in numbers. Whatever fighting may come, however, will not be serious in the opinion of the Minister.

Senor Joubert said that there was no doubt of the ratification of the Dominican treaty by the Dominican Congress which has just convened. There are twentytwo members in the Congress and sixteen of them are known to favor the treaty in a slightly amended form. The amendment will be in article VII., which has to do with this Government rendering assistance to Santo Domingo in case of internal troubles. The amendment has been already made in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the opinion of the Minister the fear on the part of some of the Senators that this Government will have no end of trouble with Santo Domingo if the treaty is ratified, and the United States assumes the task of administering the customs of the country, is not at all well founded. On the other hand he believes that if the treaty is not ratified there will be tremendous complications. He is thoroughly convinced that Santo Domingo will slip back to the old chaotic state of affairs, that the customs will again be prey for officials, and that the one result will be that the Government will start to borrowing again, with the final

end complete bankruptcy. He also profesces certainty that the Secretary Root has endeavored to make foreign creditors will take some action for the making of Samana Bay, one of these efforts have failed. They involved the finest harbors in the West Indies, at open port, where any foreign nation might posed by the Government of Wes y Gil American Government was forced to step Joubert says that it is quite possible that some future Government of Santo Domingo, for the present Government has no thoughts of such a thing, will resurrect the scheme and endeavor to put it into

> The Minister takes the view that if the United States has control of the customs houses of Santo Domingo, as it would if the treaty were ratified, there would be absolutely no possibility of revolutions. He says, however, that if the treaty is not ratified there will probably very soon be an attempt to overthrow the Govern-

MARSHALL FIELD "NO WORSE," Doctors Say Disease Has Not Extended -No Immediate Danger.

Marshall Field's condition was reported last night to be about the same as it had been on Thursday. At 11 o'clock last night the doctors in attendance issued the following bulletin:

"Mr. Field's condition remains unchanged The disease has not extended. He is no WILLIAM B. JAMES, "E. G. JANEWAY,

"FRANK BILLINGS." Dr. James was asked by the reporters if he could give out any further information. He replied that it was not possible to give the pulse and temperature of patients who were suffering from pneumonia, for they varied greatly at different stages of the disease, and the figures would be simply misleading the public. As yet there had dition, and there would probably be no great change until the seventh or ninth day of the disease, when it would will probably be no change for some time.

At present he is resting very well. The opinion about the hotel seems to be that Mr. Field will get well. The physicians in attendance are much pleased with the prospect, it is said. They are not at all worried about the case, according to latest

Policyholders May Lose All. Edward Brown was named yesterday as receiver for the Empire Life Insurance been no decided change in Mr. Field's con-Company, pending the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. pany's assets, about \$8,000, the receiver's turn for the better or the worse. There bond has been fixed at \$10,000.